

Date Measured and by Whom						
Name:				Date Measured:		
Phone:			Email:			
Photos Taken? (Y/N)			Date Photographed:			Photos Submitted? (Y/N)
<i>**Photographs are extremely useful and appreciated – we encourage you to include photos with your nomination**</i>						
Additional Information						
How Was Tree Discovered:						
How Was Tree Measured: (clinometer, tape, etc.)						
Condition of Specimen:						
Remarks/Comments:						
Send Completed Nomination Forms To:						

New Mexico Forestry Division
 Attention: Big Tree Program Coordinator
 1220 South Saint Francis Drive
 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1948
JenniferL.Dann@state.nm.us

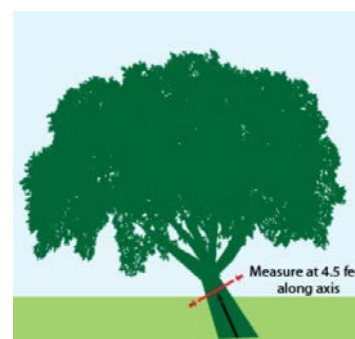
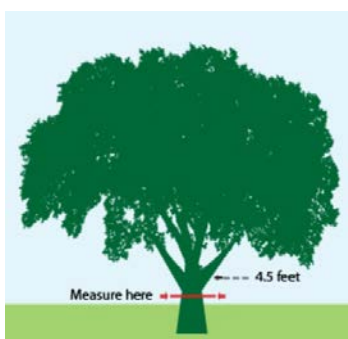
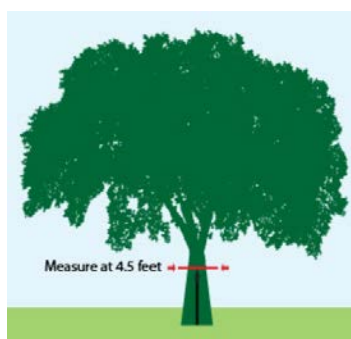
Questions? Contact Jennifer Dann at 505-345-2200 X104

For Administrative Use Only:	
Date Nomination Received: _____	Date Measurements Verified: _____
Verified By: _____	Phone: _____ Email: _____
Designation (Circle One): State Champion Co-Champion No Designation	
Nomination Sent to National Register (Y/N): _____	Date Submitted to National Register: _____
Date Response Sent to Nominator & Owner: _____	

Big Tree Measuring Guidelines Courtesy of American Forests

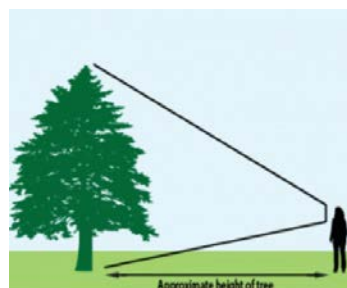
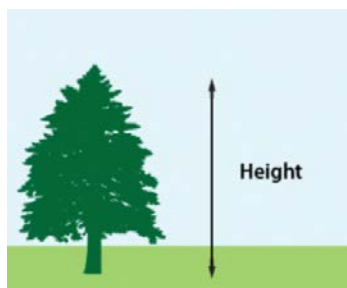
Measuring Tree Circumference

1. Measure the distance around the trunk, in inches, at 4 ½ feet above ground level.
2. If the tree forks at or below 4 ½ feet, record the smallest trunk circumference below the lowest fork. Record the height at which the measurement was taken. Trees should be considered separate if pith line of the trunks intersects at or below ground level.
3. If the tree is on a slope, measure 4 ½ feet up the trunk on the high and low sides of the slope. The measurement to record is the average between both points. If the tree is on a steep slope, take the measurement at 4 ½ feet above the midpoint of the trunk.
4. If the tree is leaning, measure the circumference at 4 ½ feet along the axis of the trunk. Make sure the measurement is taken at a right (90 degree) angle to the trunk.



Measuring Tree Height

1. Measure the vertical distance, in feet, between the base of the trunk and the topmost twig.
2. Height is most accurately measured using a clinometer, laser, or hypsometer. If these tools are not available, height can be estimated using the "stick method".
 - a. Find a straight stick or ruler and a measuring tape.
 - b. Hold the stick vertically at the arm's length, making sure that the length of the stick above your hand equals the distance from your hand to your eye.
 - c. Walk backward away from the tree. Stop when the stick above your hand is the same length as the tree.
 - d. Measure the distance from the tree to where you are standing. Record that measurement to the closest foot.



Measuring Crown Spread

Two measurements of the crown spread are taken and recorded, in feet, at right angles to one another.

1. Measure the widest crown spread, which is the greatest distance between any two points along the tree's drip line. The drip line is the area defined by the outermost circumference of the tree's canopy where water drips to the ground.
2. Turn the axis of the measurement 90 degrees and find the narrow crown spread.
3. Calculate the average of the two crown spread measurements using this formula:

$$(wide\ spread + narrow\ spread \div 2 = average\ crown\ spread)$$

***Please Note: When calculating the number of points for crown spread use the following formula:**

$$(average\ crown\ spread \div 4 = crown\ spread\ points)$$

